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The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4. 1740.

SOME Time ago I, in some Measure, pointed out the Difficulties a Person undergoes, who ventures on the arduous Task of conducting a Publick Paper. Among those Difficulties I then acknowledged, and I have since seen no Occasion to retract what I then advanced, that the greatest is the managing the Favours of Correspondents. It must be allowed, that without such Assistance a Publick Paper could hardly be carried on: I cannot at present charge my Memory with any that ever was so carried on, except, it may be the *Freeholder* by Mr. *Addison*; which is an Exception that rather establishes than weakens the Rule; for I think there are small Hopes of seeing an *Addison* again. Besides, a Publick Paper does in some measure owe this Kind of Complaisance to such as are pleased, with a due Respect to Circumstances, to demand it. Why should a Publick Writer refuse his Readers the Conveniency of his Cover? It is a Civility one Gentleman expects from another, and therefore the Town may well expect it from an Author. But, after all, tho' a Publick Writer ought to have Good-manners, he must take Care not to be impertinent. 'Tis one thing to hand to the Publick a Paper of great Importance, a Letter of Wit or Humour, and to force them to read a tedious insipid Tale, or a low outrageous Satire. There is, I say, a wide Difference in this, and an Author's Skill will either be acknowledged, or suspected, according as he shews himself capable of making this Distinction. I do not know any Thing which has given me an higher Idea of his Capacity who carried on the *Tatler*, than the seeing the Number of Letters he rejected. The Conductor of a Publick Paper is by no Means answerable for what he receives, not altogether for what he inserts; but he is without doubt accountable, when he gives Place to Things altogether unworthy the Eye of the Publick. He may sometimes trespass on his own Judgment, and the Town who like Modesty in an Author will forgive it; but he must not injure his Reader's Patience, or break his Trust.

It is now near Five Years ago since this Paper was set up: The Design of it was, what it still is, the vindicating the Honour and Justice, the Wisdom and Integrity, of this Administration. A fair and rational Design in a Free Country; where, as all Publick Measures are submitted to the Opinion of all, they may consequently be liable to the Misapprehension of many. A Design in its own Nature most honourable for our Constitution, since there are few Governments but our own, willing to rely either on the Eloquence or the Writings of their Friends. A Design not only expedient but necessary, when those who did not relish, or pretended not to relish, Publick Measures, did not only attack them in Publick Papers, but without any Respect to Decency or Good Manners.

The Principles on which this Undertaking hath been and still is carried on, are Principles of Freedom: Not a lawless Licentiousness, indeed, which some have of late affected to dignify with a Name which least of all becomes it; but that Freedom which is consistent with Reason, Religion, and Government. In respect to the Constitution, We have always understood the System of our Laws, and the whole Frame of Government. For a due Reverence to which we have always contended, and shall always contend, notwithstanding those Imputations of Servility and Slavery with which some wickedly, and others ignorantly have attempted to brand us, as if there was no Difference between being Savages and Slaves. The Excellency of this Constitution we have endeavour'd to point out, its happy Effects we have made it our Business to explain, and that Peace, that Plenty which it is calculated to promote, we have constantly recommended to every Reader's Care. This has been our first and principal Concern, and will ever continue such. To this we owe any Countenance or Encouragement we have received, and we shall neither desire nor deserve the slightest Notice, when we digress from this Rule, and make our Court, as too many Political Writers have done, to the Patrons of some Party System, at the Expence of the Constitution.

In the next Place, we have studied to set the Duty of Subjects to the Crown in a proper Light, without soaring the Height at which the Court-Writers in the Reigns before the *Revolution* constantly kept, or sinking so low as some others would do, who affect a Commonwealth in Fact tho' not in Form. That we might do this the more effectually, we have frequently shewn the great Advantages the People of this Realm derive from the Authority vested in their Sovereign, whose Prerogatives are not more honourable to himself than beneficial to them. We readily own, that we have done this a little more freely under a *King* whose *Virtues* require, and *yet* are *not* endanger'd by *Panegyrick*; who has never exerted his Prerogative but in Acts of Clemency, and in the full Exercise of his Power hath not only shewn the utmost Respect to, but also recommended in the strongest Terms, those Principles of Liberty, on which our Constitution is founded. It is our Duty to pay that Obedience which the Law requires to all Princes, but we have now a King upon the Throne, to whom our Interest ought to teach us Loyalty; since there is not the least Danger that any Zeal we might express for his Glory might be turned upon ourselves. If from Respect to these Circumstances we have fully and frequently handled this Subject, and thereby given Offence to a Party amongst us, who are so outrageously fond of what they call Liberty, that they cannot pay Common Civility to those who preserve it, it ought not to prejudice us in the Eyes of considerate Readers. For whatever such Men may say, or whatever their Tools may write, the present will appear a glorious and happy, as well as a mild and gentle Reign in History, not inferior to any that is past, and perhaps not exceeded by any that is to come. No Wonder then if a Sense of unusual Tranquility, and a Security in Liberty and Property, unfelt before, hath transported us a little; Snakes and Vipers only have their Venom increased by the Power of Sunshine.

We have also, as we conceiv'd it our Duty, supported the Honour and Dignity of each House of Parliament, and labour'd to expose the Folly and Wickedness of such as, after their failing in spite of their Abilities in raising a Disturbance within, would propagate Sedition and Disrespect without Doors. If we have done this oftner, more explicitly and with greater Height of Zeal than any former Writers, it is because we live in an Age wherein among other political Heresies this of despising the Legislature, hath been broached with greater Boldness, maintain'd with greater Obstinacy, and carried a more extravagant Length than ever. Our Papers on this Head therefore, if they contain any hard Language or harsh Expressions, are in themselves the more excusable, because they have been extorted from us. Extorted by such low and vile Abuse, by such coarse and glaring Allegories, such base and groundless Suggestions, not to the Prejudice of this or that particular Person, or of any particular Set of Men, but to the Prejudice of the Guardians of the *British* Liberty, the dernier Judges of our Property, the Fathers of the Church, and the great Council of the Nation. When there have not been wanting Men capable of running into such Excesses, and of making so very bad Use of that Liberty of the Press, which till now never was, tho' I hope it ever will be allow'd them, notwithstanding such Abuses; When there were I say such Men, can it be wonder'd that we should sometimes lose our Moderation, and endeavour by the Asperity of our Answers to keep in Countenance the Lenity of the Administration. But if we have done this, it has been very rarely, and we have still kept at a great Distance from that Strain of Writing into which our Adversaries are fallen, or rather which is the sole Support of their Cause.

As to the Administration, their Defence was not undertaken because such a Defence was necessary, but because we thought the Safety of the People, the Justice of their Cause, and the Interest of Society required it at our Hands. We knew very well what Ambition would prompt, what Cunning would enable, what Envy and Malice would provoke Men to write, and we thought it would be a very unjustifiable thing for Men convinced of the Honour, Integrity and Uprightness of the present Ministry to sit still and be silent while they were so outragiously defamed. We could not but foresee what our own Fate would be in the Progress of such Disputes, we could not but know that those who made so free with the Constitution, stuck not at ridiculing their ——, charged the —— with Corruption, and the —— with the Want of common Sense, would naturally bestow some kind Epithets on ourselves. In a Word, we could not but apprehend that they would as certainly and as justly style us Mercenaries as themselves Patriots. But what of all this? We knew that what they said would not alter the Nature of things, nor affect the Judgment of Men of Sense, or of Posterity. We could not believe that any but the Vulgar could swallow so strange a Story, as that Men should be press'd to serve their Country against the *Spaniards*, at the same time that Sergeant *Franklin* and Corporal *Purser* could beat up for Voluntiers without so much as a Guinea to give them, especially considering how warm the Service was to be. Taking it therefore for granted, that Argument, not Words, would prevail in this Controversy, and that soft Language and tough Reasoning would go farthest, we set out without Fear, and have continued writing without any deep Sense of the Injuries which have been offered us.

It must be own'd, that some of our Friends have not had altogether so much Patience, but being quite tired out with Calumny, and absolutely out of Temper at the Scurrilities of one Writer especially, have given a little into his Way, and thought it excusable to return a Part of that Dirt he is continually throwing. Such a Conduct as this, however justifiable in itself, or at least, however excusable, I cannot prevail with myself to approve. Such Gentlemen therefore (particularly the Author of the Paper of the 25th of *March* last, and who particularly conducted it to the Press) is desired to forbear that new Sort of Style, which either is or ought to be call'd *Common Sense Language*, having been, I will not say coined, because I have heard it was current at the Bear-garden before, but introduced into Politicks by that ingenious Author, with whom and with whose Party it ought only to pass in Payment. This Request I make not for his Sake, but for my own; a drunken Coachman may splash a Gentleman out of the Kennel, but must he therefore pull off his Hat and scoop up Dirt to throw in his Turn. No surely! If the Malecontents, whose Cause is Confusion, lose all Sense of Decency and Decorum, it does not become us to do so too. We are Advocates for Justice, Order, and Publick Peace, and shall we think of violating it in our Behaviour? The *Gazetteers* will be always Blockheads, Slaves, and foul-mouth'd Rascals in the Papers of their Adversaries, but hitherto they have not been so in their own; I hope they never will. It is the Want of Argument which makes Men scurrilous, such as defend the Constitution, Laws and Government of their Country, can never have Recourse to Mouthing for Want of Matter.

The Propriety of this Address at present is but too apparent. When the *Gazetteer* first appear'd, the *Craftsman* and *Fog* were our only open Enemies; occasional Skirmishes indeed we had with a Corps of Pamphleteers or so, in the Winter; but no sooner was the Government under a Necessity of raising Marines, but the Patriots also began to encrease their Standing-forces, which are now more than double to what they were, and the first Regiment of their Guards consists, I think, of two Battalions. To keep the Field against so many Enemies requires the greatest Diligence, as well as our being constantly upon Duty; and therefore I thought it not amiss to read the Articles of War, that we may act regularly, and like Men who know what they are doing. This was also requisite in some measure for our Readers, they might otherwise expect to see all the personal Attacks begun in the Patriot Papers against *Grand Assertors*, *Chissut's*, *Atlas's*, and the Lord knows who, return'd in the *Gazetteer*. But as we are conscious to ourselves of our Want of Capacity to shine in either Paper, we leave the fighting with Windmills to the *Don Quixotes*, and the breaking of Jests to the *Sancho Pancho's* of the other Party, and content ourselves with defending, not the Wit and Humour, but the Wisdom and Integrity of the present Minister; the Justice, Mildness and Generosity of his Majesty's Administration, which leaves its Friends nothing to desire, its Enemies nothing to fear, which has preserved itself rather by Moderation than Authority,

Authority, and will be remembred with as great Pleasure, as the Times when some of the Minority were in Power are thought of with Horror and Contempt.

R. Freeman.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, April 2. Wind N. E. The Man of War and Merchant-ships remain.

Gravesend, April 2. Pass'd by the Prelada, Davis, from Oporto.

LONDON.

The Isabella, Tinker, bound from London for Ganesborough, is lost between Hull and Ganesborough.

Last Saturday Farmer Lewington and Parslow Read of Checkendon were robb'd going from Reading Market, between Lane-end and Woodcote, by two Highwaymen, who took from the one above 4 l. from the other 4 s. 6 d. and then turn'd off into the Oxford Road.

The same Day Henry Wheeler, condemn'd at the last Assizes of Salisbury for the Murder of the Keeper, was executed about 5 o'Clock in the Morning at Fisherton Gallows, and afterwards hang'd in Chains on a Gibbet in the Road to Blandford, near the Place where the Fact was committed. He was stubborn to the last, and declar'd he was innocent of the Murder, tho' he did not deny he was in the Company.

The Right Rev Dr. Butler Bishop of Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Denne Archdeacon of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. Middleton Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill, have promis'd to preach the Spittal Sermons on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter Week, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Governors of the Hospitals, &c. at St. Bride's Church.

Yesterday the Lady of John Norris, Esq; eldest Son of Sir John Norris, Knight, Vice-Admiral of England, &c. was brought to Bed of a Son and Heir, at his House in New Argyle Buildings.

Last Wednesday in the Afternoon a Man well dress'd was found dead in Hyde-Park, but having no Marks of Violence upon him, 'tis supposed that he died of an Apoplectick Fit.

The same Afternoon a Private Centinel belonging to the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards dropp'd down dead in Prince's-street near Golden-square.

Last Sunday Capt. William Bowles kiss'd his Majesty's Hand at St James's, on his being appointed Captain of an Independent Company doing Duty at Portsmouth.

Yesterday Morning Samuel Bishop, of Hothfield in the County of Kent, Esq; was married at Oxford Chapel to Miss Wright, only Daughter of William Wright of Lewes in Sussex, Esq; a young Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and Fortune.

Yesterday the Lady Mary Carrol, Sister to the Marquis of Powis, lay at the Point of Death, being given over by her Physicians.

Last Wednesday Night the Coroner's Jury sat on the Body of Mr. Benjamin Borthomley, the Hatter near St. George's Church, Hanover-Square, and brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder against Persons unknown. He had been missing from his Family Fourteen Days, and was suppos'd to have been robb'd and murder'd, and afterwards thrown into the Canal belonging to Chelsea Water-Works, where he was found on Tuesday last by two Soldiers, for which they had a Reward of Ten Guineas.

It appear'd that he had several Marks of Violence about his Head, and that his Hands had been ty'd appear'd by Marks on his Wrists, and when taken up 'tis remarkable he had not one Drop of Water in him.

Last Night several Printers and Publishers were taken into Custody by his Majesty's Messengers on account of a notorious and scandalous Libel highly reflecting on the Government, in the London Evening Post of Tuesday last.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament adjourn'd to Thursday next.

'Tis said the Parliament will break up next Thursday Fortnight.

Yesterday a Woman well dress'd, being disorder'd in her Senses, attempted to drown herself in Rosamond's Pond, St. James's Park, but was prevented by some Persons who were nigh at Hand. She was afterwards taken Care of and carried to her Friends.

The same Day died at his House at Chelsea, John Dangerfield, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a considerable Estate in the County of Sussex.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	04 05	04 25

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 158 1-half. South Sea 98 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 7-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-4th. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11 1-4th. Arican 10. India Bonds 4 l. 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 115 1-half. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

Admiralty-Office, April 3. 1740.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby strictly charge and require, that such of the Men belonging to his Majesty's Ships the Russel, Boyn, Princess Amelia, and Grafton, who are absent from them in and about the City of London, do immediately repair to their Duty on board the said Ships at Spithead.

J. Burchett.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, April 2. 1740.

THE Directors of the said Royal Hospital hereby give Notice, That such Persons as are willing to contract for serving the said Hospital with Upholsterers Goods, and doing the Upholsterers Work there, may deliver their Proposals in Writing (seal'd up) to the said Directors at Salters Hall, on Wednesday the 23d Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon; and in the mean Time, by applying to the Steward of the said Hospital, at Greenwich, they may be informed of the Nature of the Service, and of all other Particulars relating thereto.

General Post-Office, April 2, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Bristol Mail from London to Hounslow, was attack'd and set upon between 3 and 4 of the Clock this Morning, a little beyond Knightsbridge, by a Single Person on Foot, of a Dark Complexion and a Middle Stature, having on a Light-colour'd Horseman's Coat, with the Cape buttoned up, who led him into an adjacent Field, and there took from him the Bath and Bristol Bags, put them into a Green Bag, and rode off with them towards London, on the Horse that carried the said Mail.

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convict, or cause to be Apprehended and Convicted the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,

J. D. Barbutt, Sec.

This Day is Publish'd,

Translated from the French *of the* Abbe Pluche, *Author of The* Spectacle de la Nature, *or* Nature Display'd,

[In Two Volumes Octavo, Price bound 10 s.]

(Illustrated with 26 *Copper-plates)*

THE

HISTORY of the HEAVENS:

Considered according to the

Notions *of the* Poets *and* Philosophers

Compared with the

DOCTRINES *of* MOSES.

In THREE PARTS.

Part I. Containing, The Origin of the Poetical Heaven. In which is clearly demonstrated, that the Gods formerly ador'd by the Heathens were neither Genii nor Men, but Symbols and Hieroglyphical Characters of the Particular Seasons, &c. over which those Pretended Deities were supposed to preside.

Part II. The Origin of the Heaven of the Philosophers. In which all their General Systems of Nature are examined, and proved Inconsistent and Absurd.

Part III. Experimental Demonstrations, that Light, Fire, Air, Water, Sand, Gold, and all Metallick and other Uncompounded Bodies, are so many Elementary Natures, neither capable of Destruction, nor of Generation; and, no more than the Organized Species, and the Whole World, can have had any other Physical Cause than the Will of God.

The Whole tending to prove, that what Experience teaches us on these Important Points, exactly corresponds with the Doctrines of Moses.

A Work calculated to inform the Youth who study the Belles Lettres, in the Origin of the Heathen Gods, and to inculcate the Genuine Philosophy, in Opposition to the Imaginary Mechanisms of the Epicurean and Cartesian Hypotheses.

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Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Gentlemen and Ladies may be furnished with Coaches and able Horses, and also Saddle Horses, in the best and handsomest Manner, to any Part of Great Britain, by JOHN HARPER,

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NB. The said John Harper also lets Hearses and Mourning Coaches, furnished as aforesaid.

To be SOLD, being Freehold,

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Enquire of Mr. Shotter, Attorney, at Guildford aforesaid, or of Mr. Brome, Attorney, in King-street near Guildhall, London.

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LAUGH upon LAUGH or Laughter Ridicul'd. A Poem Ethi-Comico-Satyrical. Treating of the several Kinds or Degrees of Laughter. With some other Pieces by the same Hand.

——Ridiculum acri fortius——
Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

By the Author of, Laugh and Lye down: Or, A pleasant but sure Remedy for the Gout, &c.

Humbly inscrib'd to Master POPE,
Who'll put his Stamp upon't, I hope,
And then for Current Coin 'twill pass,
Else may be deem'd but Burnish'd Brass.

Printed for Lawton Gilliver, at Homer's Head, opposite to St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.

This Day is Published,

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The Seventh Edition,

(*With several very material Additions and Alterations, and some vulgar Errors, concerning the* Female Sex, *refuted*) *of*

THE Ladies Physical Directory: Or, A Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meanest Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cause of their own Illnesses, and readily know how to manage themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in English prescrib'd, for the Green Sickness, Obstructions, immoderate Fluxes, Hysterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Disorder or Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Trouble or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

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It immediately cures those Horses only a little touch'd in their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colds, Wheezing, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Distempers incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving, and continuing a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many Horses have been made so perfectly sound, that they have been sold and valued from 20 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which by being Broken-winded, could not before be sold for 3 or 4 Pounds

It is sold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Griffin, the Corner of Ruckler's-Bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d. the Quart Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no where else in England.

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